

On May 16, 2011, the Court issued an order to show cause why this case should not be remanded to state court for adjudication of the remaining state law claims (Doc. 131). In that order, the Court noted that the basis for federal jurisdiction appeared to have been extinguished when the parties' stipulation of dismissal of Plaintiffs' claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 was granted (Doc. 122). Defendants filed a Joint Response to Order to Show Cause Why Case Should Not Be Remanded to State Court (Doc. 136), arguing that this action should remain in federal court because substantial discovery has been completed and fully briefed dispositive motions are currently pending before the Court. Plaintiffs filed a Response to Defendants' Joint Response to Order to Show Cause Why Case Should Not Be Remanded to State Court and Request for Remand (Doc. 139) in support of remand. Thereafter, Defendant Taser filed a request for a leave to file a reply to Plaintiffs' response

to the Court's order to show cause to address Plaintiffs' contention that remand is mandatory in this circumstance (Doc. 140). It is within the Court's discretion whether to retain jurisdiction over this case or to remand the remaining claims to state court where all of the claims over which the Court has original jurisdiction have been dismissed. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3). Further briefing on this point is unnecessary; Taser's request to file a reply (Doc. 140) will therefore be denied.

In this case, Plaintiffs' 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claims – the only federal claims in this matter and the only basis for federal jurisdiction – have been dismissed. Where federal law claims have been eliminated before trial, this Court has discretion to retain, remand or dismiss the pendent state law claims. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3). In considering whether to remand the remaining state law claims, the Court weighs the "values of judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and comity." *Acri v. Varian Assocs., Inc.*, 114 F.3d 999, 1001 (9th Cir. 1997) (internal quotation marks omitted). "In the usual case in which all federal-law claims are eliminated before trial, the balance of factors . . . will point toward declining to exercise jurisdiction over the remaining state-law claims." *Id.* (quoting *Carnegie-Mellon v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350 n. 7 (1988)).

This Court has only set a case management schedule; it has not considered or ruled on any of the pending substantive motions. Although substantial discovery has been completed, that discovery will still be useful in the state court litigation of this matter and the state court judge can rule on the pending motions without any loss of judicial economy. Whether federal or Arizona expert witness rules apply is irrelevant to the issue of remand and will not be decided at this time. Additionally, Plaintiffs originally elected to file this matter in state court; their preference for proceeding in state court weighs in favor of remand. Considering all of these factors, there is no interest in economy, fairness, or convenience that warrants this Court retaining jurisdiction. The Court will accordingly remand this case to state court for adjudication of the remaining state law claims.

IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiffs' request for remand (Doc. 139) is granted. The Clerk shall remaining claims to state court for adjudication.

## IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Taser's Request for Leave to File Reply to Plaintiffs' OSC Response or, Alternatively, to Submit Supplemental Authorities (Doc. 140) is denied. DATED this 1st day of July, 2011. United States District Judge

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